YPSILANTI DAILY PRESS

Vol. VIII, No. 228 — YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1911, — PRICE 2 CENTS

THIS WEEK IS BARGAIN WEEK IN YPSILANTI. RAILROAD FARES REFUNDED. IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRADE IN YPSILANTI

GAS CO. OFFERS TO PAY FOR SPECIAL ELECTION

Special Petitions Are Filed By Representatives Of Company At Meeting Of City Council--Reports To Be Returned At Next Session--New Ordinance Is Proposed

An effort on the part of the representatives of the Gas company to accomplish something definite in way of action of the pending gas franchise renewal occupied the larger part of the time of city councilmen at their regular meeting Monday evening. S. T. Douglas of Detroit was the chief spokesman and he endeavored to show how it would be impossible for the city to own the gas plant and also convince the council that a prompt renewal of the franchise would be the one right thing. He said that the present ordinance of the Ypsilanti Gas Company was granted on the 20th day of March, 1884, and extended for a period of thirtly years from the first of January, 1884. The original ordinance granted an exclusive right, and provided that the city should not grant or sell, or in any way give to any other person, or association, the privileges granted by the ordinance to this company. Subsequently on April 15th 1903, this ordinance was amended, the effect of such amendment being to confirm the exclusive right to the Gas company, and provide that the City of Ypsilanti should not during the life of the ordinance, enter into the business of manufacturing gas.

Under this ordinance the gas works were erected by citizens of the City of Ypsilanti. The works and mains were from time to time enlarged and extended to properly supply the city with gas, and during the past eight years, and under the present management of the company, upwards of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) have been spent in the enlargement and extension of the plant with a view of meeting the full requirements of all citizens desirous of using gas.

Under the constitution adopted in November, 1908, certain provisions are found respecting public utilities in cities and villages, both as to the rights of the city to grant franchises, or to enter into the operation of any public utility.

Section 24 of the constitution provides:

"That when a City or Village is authorized to acquire or operate any public facility, it may issue mortgage bonds therefor beyond the general limit of bonded indebtedness prescribed by law; Provided, that such mortgage bonds issued beyond the general limit of bonded indebtedness prescribed by law, shall not impose any liability upon such City or Village, but shall be secured only upon property and revenues of such public utility including a franchise stating the terms upon which, in case of foreclosure the purchaser may operate the same."

A further provision is made in the constitution respecting the granting of franchises, which will be hereafter referred to.

We believe that your honorable body will take into consideration the fact that the business of the Gas company has been fairly conducted; that it has extended its service wherever there has been a reasonable demand therefor, and that the price charged for gas is, as can be shown by the records, as low as any city of its size in the State of Michigan, and lower than a great majority of the cities in this state having a greater population than Ypsilanti, are now paying. The present price of gas to the consumer average about 93 cents per cubic feet. The records on this subject are available to your honorable body if you so desire.

It may not be out of place to say that of the total capitalization of the company a majority of it is held by residents of the City of Ypsilanti. It

ANTICIPATE VERY LENGTHY SESSION

Leaders of Both Parties Take Extreme View.

POLITICS BEFORE LEGISLATION

Busy Period Expected to Begin After National Conventions Have Been Held—Great Flood of Bills and Resolutions.

Washington, Dec. 5. — The most striking feature in connection with the opening of the second session of the Sixty-Second congress was the extreme views taken by the leaders of both parties in regard to the probable length of the legislative period.

Mr. Underwood said that the present meeting of congress will be one of the longest on record notwithstanding the fact that the national conventions of both parties will be held early in the summer and everybody will be desirous of getting away to mend political fences.

"It is undoubtedly to be the busiest session in years," said Leader Underwood. "We will probably be here far into next fall."

Representative Mann expressed a similar opinion and other Republicans and Democrats in both the house and senate had equally pessimistic views.

The opening of the session served only to emphasize the fact that the congress leaders of both parties have already focused their attention upon the political phases of the present session rather than on the probable legislative program. From the present outlook neither house of congress will settle down to work until the national conventions have been held.

The president's annual message dealing exclusively with the Sherman anti-trust law was sent in today.

More than 500 bills and resolutions were thrown into the legislative hopper of the house of representatives. All of them will be printed and ratified to committees in due and ancient form. This will be the last heard of most of them. The subjects touched upon cover a wide range, including regulation of the trusts and the money devil, the suppression of the boll weevil and certain proposals contemplating further reform in the rules of the house.

Call at E. A. Carpenter's and see the big line of skates and sleds.

Big shipment of skates and sleds just received at E. A. Carpenters.

Skates and sleds galore at E. A. Carpenter's.

Fancy Goods Booth, Home Baking Booth, Hot Candy Booth, at Eastern Star Fair—Dec. 7-8-9.

Skates and sleds galore at E. A. Carpenter's.

At the Eastern Star Fair (Masonic Temple) you will find plenty of excitement as well as thousands of useful articles. Eastern Star Fair, Dec. 7-8-9.

FOR SALE—Horse and rubber tire surrey. Enquire at 456 Harriet St., or phone 358-L. 1205-1207

TO RENT—Good seven-room house with cellar, city and cistern water, garden, hen house with park, $8.00 per month. Enquire Mrs. Reid Darling, 39 Race St. Phone 395-J. 07*

FOR SALE—Some shock corn. Enquire at 751 Lowell St. 1206-1208

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A serve-self supper of chicken-pie and a variety of other good things will be given in the church dining room Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, at 5:30. Come and bring your friends and enjoy a good supper and a social time. The sale of rugs, aprons and candy will begin at 4 o'clock in the chapel.

Remember to patronize the Eastern Star Fair at Masonic Temple, Dec. 7-8-9.

Skates and sleds galore at E. A. Carpenter's.

Special communication of Phoenix Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, 7 o'clock. Work in F. C. degree.

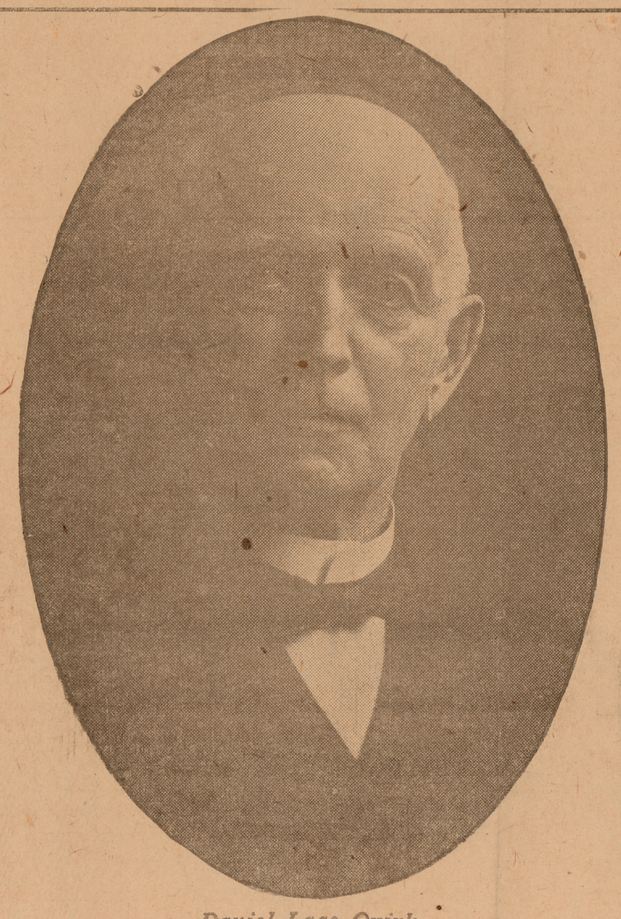
WM. C. HORNER, W. M.
P. W. CARPENTER, Sec. 1202-05*

Skates and sleds galore at E. A. Carpenter's.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, the Presbyterian ladies will give a self-serving supper in the church dining room, of Chicken Pie and other good things. Each person can select all or part as they wish. Aprons, rugs and home-made candy will be on sale also. 1&4*

Big shipment of skates and sleds just received at E. A. Carpenters.

Call at E. A. Carpenter's and see the big line of skates and sleds.



Daniel Lace Quirk

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft Champions the Anti-trust Statute.

NEW REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Not Repeal or Amendment, but Supplemental Legislation Needed—The Tobacco Trust Decision an Effective One—Federal Incorporation Recommended and a Federal Corporation Commission Proposed—The Test of "Reasonableness."

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports of special commissions make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first regular session.

The Anti-trust Law—The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil trust and of the American Tobacco trust and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the decrees they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change In the Rule of Decision, Merely In Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations" and in the second declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation rate agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect. These cases of restrant of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which at common law would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect that of being reasonable, and this without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the court by introducing into the construction of the statute common law distinctions has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood, and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which in order that it shall be enforceable at all it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at comman law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute have hoped that some such line

(Continued on page 2.)

An old fashioned Country Store where numerous articles including many expensive chairs, sewing machines, art goods, etc., may be purchased for 10 cents—At Eastern Star Fair, Dec. 7-8-9.

All objectionamle features eliminated at Eastern Star Fair, Dec. 7-8-9.

ROCKEFELLER OUT AS TRUST'S HEAD

John D. Resigns Presidency of Standard Oil Company.

ARCHBOLD IS HIS SUCCESSOR

Sudden Action Taken at Meeting in New York of Board of the New Jersey Company — Several Associates Resign.

New York, Dec. 5.—John D. Rockefeller resigned as president and director of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. John D. Archbold was elected as Mr. Rockefeller's successor. A majority of the officers and directors who for years have been associated with Mr. Rockefeller in the control of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey also handed in their resignations.

The board of directors is reduced from fourteen to nine members.

Two new vice presidents were elected. They are A. C. Bedford and W. C. Teagle. The other vice president, J. A. Moffett, remains in office.

Mr. Rockefeller and his associates at the head of the Standard Oil company of New York also resigned. H. C. Folger, Jr., was elected president of this company.

John D. Rockefeller's connection with Standard Oil began in 1865, when the firm of William Rockefeller & Co., of which he was a member, built the Standard Oil works in Cleveland, O. This was consolidated with other oil concerns in the Standard Oil company in 1870. The Standard under John D. Rockefeller's leadership waged unremitting warfare on all competitors and weakened and absorbed them one after another until it had practically a monopoly of the petroleum industry.

Mr. Rockefeller and his associates organized the Standard Oil trust in 1882 to govern the operations of the various oil concerns in which they were interested. This trust was dissolved ten years later, and afterward the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, with John D. Rockefeller at its head, was organized to hold the securities of the subsidiary corporations of the oil combine. The New Jersey corporation was dissolved recently by order of the United States supreme court.

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey was formed in 1882. In June, 1899, the company increased its stock from $10,000,000 to $100,000,000 common and $10,000,000 preferred for purchasing stocks of various companies.

Property of the company before the dissolution ordered by the supreme court last May consisted of oil refineries, pipe lines, interests in the stock of corporations in various states and, in short, the organization controlling the production, manufacture and distribution of petroleum and its products to the estimated extent of two-thirds of the entire output of the American continent.

MRS. PATTERSON AT HOME

Woman Acquitted of Slaying Husband Says She Wants Rest.

Sandoval, Ill., Dec. 5. — Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson arrived at the home of her parents. Twenty-five of her relatives had gathered and prepared for a family feast and jollification over Mrs. Patterson's acquittal of the murder of her husband in Denver.

Mrs. Patterson said she had come here to seek rest and quiet and would probably remain two or three months before deciding what to do.

She said she had received one offer to go on the stage, but had not made up her mind what she would do.

SEE PEACE IN TRIPOLI

Italy and Turkey Nearing Basis of Amicable Agreement.

London, Dec. 5.—It is reported here that Italy and Turkey are nearing a basis for peace. Whether this is due tothe recent Italian successes at Tripoli or to a mutual agreement cannot be learned at present. It is known that Italian agents at Cardiff, where big contracts were let for ocal for warships, have been notified not to ship immediately.

A report from Rome says that Turkey is willing to surrender Tripoli if certain guarantees are made by Italy.

Don't forget the chicken-pie supper at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening. 1204*

MICHIGAN'S OLDEST BANKER DIES IN NINETY-FOURTH YEAR

Daniel Lace Quirk Succumbs To Illness Resulting From a Fall, At Eight O'Clock This Morning—Was Well Known Over The State As Able And Upright Financier.

On this, the morning of December 5th, 1911, at eight o'clock, just after the rising of the sun, there passed to his rest not only the leading citizen of Ypsilanti but one of the most notable and leading citizens of the middle West, Daniel Lace Quirk.

Mr. Quirk was born in the Isle of Man on the 15th day of June, 1818, at the country place of Ballachrink, near Peel, the son of Hugh Quirk, who succeeded to the family property, and Anna Lace, his wife, a niece of a Deemster of the Island and herself the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman.

The father, Hugh Quirk, selling the family homestead and coming to this country in 1827, settled in Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., where he took up the business of a contractor. Later the family moved to Monroe, N. Y., and there Mr. Quirk made his home until the year 1838.

Leaving the family home in 1838 and striking out for himself, Mr. Quirk came to Ann Arbor in th early forties, and after three or four years, during which time he was engaged in building and contracting, he established himself in Belleville, Wayne Co., Mich., in 1847. There his first ventures were a saw and grist mill, cooper and blacksmith shop and general store. During his residence in Belleville he was postmaster under Franklin Pierce and from 1852 to 1854 he was Auditor of Wayne County, and, showing his standing already as a business man of integrity and reputation, he ran 1400 ahead of his ticket when elected Auditor, a splendid mark of the confidence he had won in the business and political world.

In 1853, Mr. Quirk, meeting with David Stewart of Detroit, then a member of Congress, formed a partnership with him and together they went to Chicago. Immediately after establishing business relations in Chicago, he formed the acquaintance of James F. Joy, who became a close, life-long friend as well as business associate.

Mr. Joy was at this time largely interested in railroads and was President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Mr. Quirk engaged himself, in association with Mr. Joy, as superintendent of the building of an extension of the Burlington road to Burlington, Iowa. At this time Mr. Quirk, becoming interested in other business ventures, was very reluctantly released from his interests in connection with the Burlington and in 1855 removed to Lyons, Iowa. There he purchased and for a short time managed a hotel, and the same year he became a resident of Sterling, Ill., where with his strong and life-long leaning for constructive work, he purchased a lumber yard, built a warehouse and also erected warehouses at Morrison and Round Grove, and during this time until 1859, when he removed to Chicago, he was also engaged in the grain commission business.

Moving to Chicago in the year 1859, he became associated with Asa Dow in the grain and commission business under the firm name of Dow, Quirk & Co., making his home at the corner of Pine and Illinois streets. He continued a resident of Chicago until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Ypsilanti, which at that time offered very special advantages for the education of his children. Thus began his notable career as a business man and leading citizen of Michigan.

On the 25th of November, 1863, Mr. Quirk, together with Asa Dow, Benjamin Follett, R. W. Hemphill and Cornelius Cornwell, organized the First National Bank at Ypsilanti, the first National Bank to be organized in Washtenaw County. Mr. Quirk's connection with the bank has remained unbroken from 1863 down to the present time and he has held the presidency of the bank since 1884.

Another interest which has identified Mr. Quirk particularly with Ypsilanti was the organization in 1865 of the Ypsilanti Woolen Manufacturing Co., the predecessor of the Ypsilanti Underwear Co.

On April 3d, 1867, Mr. Quirk was also instrumental in organizing the Peninsular Paper Co. and from that time to the present day has been one of the leading stockholders and for a number of years president of the company.

During most of the life of the Ypsilanti Gas Co., until sold to the present owners, Mr. Quirk was a large stockholder, and much of the time its president and managing director, having built the present works.

His other constructive enterprises that have carried his business undertakings outside of his own city and state have been the building of a packing house in Chicago at the Union Stock Yards, in 1868. In 1870 and 1871, in association with James F. Joy and others, he was instrumental in the building of the Hillsdale railroad, a road extending 61 miles from Ypsilanti to Hillsdale. This enterprise was not only superintended by Mr. Quirk, but every detail of construction was practically under his supervision. In 1871 and 1872, he also built, in connection with the same parties, the Eel River railroad, a road running for 94 miles from near Hillsdale to Butler, Ind.

In 1874, Mr. Quirk with others, established the packing firm in Chicago known as the B. F. Murphy Packing Co. and continued a member of this firm for about two years, when after a consolidation of several packing houses was brought about, he became general manager of the combination. He also established and became president and general manager of the East St. Louis Packing & Provision Co. and continued a member of this company for a period of five years.

Mr. Quirk was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Detroit Trust Co. and is also a director of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

On the 5th of September, 1843, Mr. Quirk was married to Miss Nancy Scott, who died May 1st, 1850. On the 16th of November, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Frain. The children are Mrs. Chas. P. Ferrier, Mrs. Lizzie Q. Younglove, Mrs. Edward C. Cornwell and Daniel Lace Quirk, all of this city.

Mr. Quirk represented the best and highest traditions of the man in business. Beginning his business career almost at the beginning of the greater era of our modern business world, with no assets other than his own personal integrity, his marked native ability and his wonderful enterprise, his business life was all of one sound piece. In his earlier business career associated with many of the early leading men of Chicago, he developed and put in working order the leading traits and qualities that marked all his after life. Earnest, painstaking, thorough, never leaving anything at loose ends, always constructive, always a builder, no project or undertaking he ever set his hand to was abandoned or left on the stays incomplete. The one note of his life was thoroughness and the one quality of all his work was honesty and completeness. What he was in the things he did he was in the things he stood for. His own motto was that a business man's capital was essentially stored up in his character.

His long business life ran through three panics, in 1857, 1873 and also in 1893, and in all these national disasters Mr. Quirk's business reputation enabled him not only to meet all his personal business obligations but also to raise whatever money was necessary to carry on and carry through his many business enterprises during those troubled times.

Mr. Quirk in all his long and varied business career never had a note go to protest. His theory of the responsibility of a banker ran through his whole life. He maintained that a banker was a trustee of the public and no dollar ever placed in the hands of Mr. Quirk as banker was ever imperilled or discounted by illegitimate speculation. An axiom of his life was that a business man's character was his supreme asset.

Mr. Quirk was a gracious giver, many of his benefactions never seeing the light. Indeed his modesty was one of his striking and beautiful qualities. The beauty and completeness of the Highland Cemetery are largely due to Mr. Quirk's loving and wise care and generosity. In 1906 he built and gave to the Cemetery Association the present very beautiful receiving vault. Every interest of the city had the benefit of his wise and generous care and help.

A member and communicant of St. Luke's church, for a long period a member of the vestry, his interest in the church partook of the same qualities that characterized his business undertakings. Generous in his givings very simple in his religious life, the Episcopal church was the recipient at once of his love and loyalty and his generous benefactions. A great reader of his Bible and Prayer Book, the parts of Scripture that he most perused were the Book of Job and St. Paul's Epistles.

Mr. Quirk was an optimist always, a builder always, a great harmonizer, gifted with a sagacity and knowledge

(Continued on page 4)

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H. Korsgren, Chicago representative, 901 Unity Bldg., Chicago

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1911

THE PEOPLE OF YPSILANTI CANNOT AFFORD TO GRANT ANY GAS COMPANY ANY FRANCHISE IT WILL ACCEPT.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD OWN AND OPERATE THE GAS BUSINESS FOR THEIR OWN PERPETUAL BENEFIT, AND NOT PERMIT A NON-RESIDENT PRIVATE CORPORATION, FOR REVENUE ONLY, TO TRAFFIC IN THEIR NECESSITIES.

:o:

THE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION IN POLITICS.

It is one of the most patent, as well as one of the most potent, objections to granting monopolies of public necessities to private corporations that it at once introduces them into the politics of the municipality granting the franchise, for nearly a quarter of a century and often for a very much longer period than this.

It is not necessary to predicate criminal corruption as an inevitable consequence. But, by the very nature of things, there at once exists in local politics private selfishness, organized for profit only, constantly arrayed against public service. And the result is against the best interests of the public. There is constant effort to get the most profitable contracts possible—for the private corporation—which means a commensurately unprofitable contract for the public corporation or municipality—or the people.

We may safely conclude that, unless the investment by the private corporation promises (and fulfils its promise), much greater returns on the investment than the usual or legal rate of interest, it will not tie up large amounts of money for thirty-year periods in this form of investment. And, having largely invested in a monopoly of a public necessity, it naturally will watch its investment. And it will just as naturally interest itself in the politics of the community where its business exists during the life of its franchise as it did to get its franchise.

And be it remembered that, in getting the franchise and in getting additional privileges and immunities, it is not working for the public interest, but against it. And to the average citizen, the extent of the interest of the public service corporation in politics will often come as a surprise—and usually too late to avoid damage to the public.

For example, it will come as a surprise, no doubt, to many to learn of the rumor that the Ypsilanti Gas company was actively interested in our last school election. It is claimed that a non-resident representative of the gas company spent all of our school election day in our city. He couldn't vote on our school question. But if the gas company could succeed in getting a $75,000 school bond issue through, would it not be in a better position to persuade the people next April that they could not afford to go into the gas business for themselves?

And we find the gas company in politics suddenly and unexpectedly and as quietly as possible trying to get a new franchise while it still has one good for three years yet.

And we find it suddenly and unexpectedly and as quietly as possible trying to get summary action in its behalf on a measure which was put over until next April.

The only effectual way of taking the gas company out of the politics of Ypsilanti to stay, so that we may give all our time without interruption of selfish interests to the people's business, is to own and operate our own gas plant.

:o:

DANIEL LACE QUIRK.

The passing of Daniel Lace Quirk deprives this community of its most prominent citizen. While the shock of death was lessened to family, friends and community by the knowledge that such advanced years were, as Mr. Quirk had remarked of late, "borrowed time," yet no community can promptly accustom itself to a realization that so constant and so familiar and so friendly a face for so many years amongst us has passed permanently from our midst.

Daniel Lace Quirk was in many respects as much a product of his age as he was a co-producer of his age. It is all but impossible for us of today to realize the character of the stage upon which he stepped for continuous action three quarters of a century ago. But that stage demanded and developed self-made men. It challenged the highest type of virility. It impressed th so-called "homely" virtues and it rewarded them. Industry and thrift entered into partnership with opportunity and together developed executive ability—the power which goes with the ability to analyze the asset value of frugal habits and credit and to capitalize this asset—the ability to analyze men and to organize capability in others—all these abilities were demanded and were met with success by Mr. Quirk.

The times then challenged the superabundant energy of this transplanted son of foreign soil, and he met the challenge—in the packing industry—in the building of railroads—in the making of paper and flour—in banking and in agriculture. Acquisitiveness accompanied executive ability and thrift and an unusually extended span of years covered a generous surplus into the treasury for distribution among the members of his family, to whom he was loyally and impartially devoted.

:o:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible] courts, but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought, and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy In Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders, and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly, and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tin foil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company, as in the case of the Standard Oil trust. The main company was the American Tobacco company, a manufacturing, selling and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco company (old), readjusted capital $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company (new), capital $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard company (new), capital $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company (old), capital $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tin foil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000 and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is also the British-American Tobacco company, a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores with a capital of $9,000,000.

Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible, but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent, while the American Tobacco company will have 33.08 per cent, the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants, who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent as a maximum to 28½ per cent as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit and the new companies who are made parties are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common buying, or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results, which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring farreaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to recreate in accordance with the conditions which the congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

Common Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present pro rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations of Other Trusts at Hand.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust, with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

Movement For Repeal of the Anti-trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the supreme court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness In the Statute.

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is that we may have a combination of two corporations which may run on for years and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can in such a case hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the supreme court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed, Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see no objection, and indeed I can see decided advantages, in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy and on the other hand to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended.

In a special message to congress on Jan. 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts, I said:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders, but of millions of wage earners, employees and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means without great financial dis-

(Continued on page 3.)

MANY FAILURES

But Parisian Sage Overcame Miss Kruger's Hair Troubles

PARISIAN SAGE is not guaranteed to grow hair on bald heads but it is guaranteed by the well known druggist, Duane Spalsbury, to stop falling hair, eradicate dandruff and stop itching scalp, or money back. Sold in every town in America by leading druggists for 50 cents a bottle. Read Miss Kruger's letter.

"PARISIAN SAGE is the best hair grower and beautifier and dandruff cure. I lost all my hair through typhoid fever; I was almost baldheaded and my scalp was as sore as could be. I tried everything, but in vain. Finally I tried PARISIAN SAGE, and after using one bottle my hair started to grow and has grown three or four inches inside of two months. I advise every woman who wants beautiful hair to use PARISIAN SAGE." Miss Meta M. Kruger, Browntown, Minn.

DOUBLY PROVEN

Ypsilanti Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence.

This Ypsilanti citizen testified long ago.

Told of quick relief—of lasting benefit.

The facts are now confirmed.

Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit.

Mrs. Thomas Barnum, 23 Water St., Ypsilanti, Mich., says: "A heavy cold which settled on my kidneys affected them and my back became so painful that I could not stoop or lift. I neglected to treat the trouble and as a result, it became serious. When I found how bad my case really was, I began using medicine, but then it was too late and I got only temporary relief. It was difficult for me to sit down and just as hard to get up, owing to sharp twinges through my loins. The secretions from my kidneys were also unnatural. Finally I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Weinmann-Matthews Co.'s Drug Store, and the first few doses benefited me. By the time I had finished the contents of one box, my pains and aches had all disappeared and I felt like a different person. I think that I am justified in recommending them." (Statement given in 1906).

Time is the Test.

Mrs. Barnum was interviewed on September 20, 1911, and she added to the above: "I cheerfully confirm my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they made a permanent cure in my case. I have had no further need of a kidney medicine since 1906."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Advertise your Auction Sales

Without morphine or poisonous drugs
Father John's Medicine
Cures Colds
prevents pneumonia

On Christmas Morning

as on any other winter day, you can make your home more comfortable and cheery by using a Perfection Smokeless Heater.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Its genial warmth is quickly at your service, ready for use in any emergency. You will need it as a supplementary heater when those extra cold spells come. Later you will find it just the thing for the changeable weather of early spring.

The Perfection Heater is light and easily carried. It is safe in the hands of a child — the safest and most reliable heater made. Drums finished either in blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings — an ornament to any room.

A special automatic device makes smoking impossible. All parts easily cleaned. Gallon font; burns nine hours. Cool handle; damper top.

Dealers everywhere or write for descriptive circular to any agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

Now is the Time Try a Profitbringer

Musical Instruments Best Express The Christmas Spirit

Nowhere Else Such Beautiful Gifts--Such Variety--Such Wide Price Range and Such Value--as at Grinnell Bros. Music House.

If impossible to call, write us for detailed information regarding and article in our stock in which you may be interested. Mail orders promptly and properly filled. We pay transportation anywhere in the State on all orders amounting to $5 and over.

THE GIFT FOR THE HOME

A PIANO

From Our Matchless Line

Would you add to the attractiveness of your home? Would you increase its pleasures? Would you make it more dear to each member of your household? A Piano provides the means. Christmas with a Piano in the home would be a joyous day indeed. Even though it be an individual gift, yet it is one in which the entire family shares, for few there are who do not love music.

The Pianos of our line are unsurpassed in quality and beauty; in our stock are embraced the

Steinway, Grinnell Bros.--our own make--Sohmer, Vose, Wegman, Sterling, Schaffer, Smith & Barnes, Mendelssohn and Huntington

and other celebrated makes, recognized as leaders the world over. Here you will find the instrument you would wish to give, for in our line are all the latest designs—the richest woods—and we've Pianos at the price you want to pay. Whether it be a new, guaranteed Upright at the lowest price at which a dependable instrument can be sold, or a magnificent and costly Concert Grand, it is included in our stock; and we sell on very easy payments.

PIANOLA PLAYER PIANOS are also splendid home remembrances. Only in these Pianos are found the Metrostyle, Themodist, Graduated Accompaniment and Sustraining Pedal Device—features which are absolutely essential to correct and musicianly playing. The Pianola is furnished in the following makes: Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant. Easy payments arranged.

OTHER EXCELLENT GIFTS: Violin Outfit, $5; Mandolin Outfit, $5.75; Banjo Outfit, $5.50; Guitar would wish to give, for in our lin10; Toy Pianos, 25c up; Toy Music Boxes, 50c up; Toy Violins, $1 up.

Also a complete line of Victors, $10 to $100; Victrolas, $15 to $200; Edison Phonographs, $15 to $100.

In your choice of a gift, give consideration to those of enduring chacacter, whose power to delight the recipient is unfailing and unlimited. Such are musical instruments.

GRINNELL BROS.' MUSIC HOUSE

24 Stores HEADQUARTERS, DETROIT — YPSILANTI STORE — 210 West Congress Street

PRESS PROFITBRINGERS

Private Agents For Puplic Cooperation

They Buy, Sell, Rent, Exchange, Etc., At Minimum Cost

PROFITBRINGER RATES

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:

One cent a word, 3 insertions.
Two cents a word, 7 insertions.
Three cents a word, 12 insertions.
Four cents a word, 18 insertions.
Five cents a word, 26 insertions.
Minimum charge, 25 words.
Five cents additional charge if collector calls.

WANTED

KNITTERS WANTED—Girls wanted for knitters; good wages and steady employment. Beginners wanted; wages paid while learning. Crocheters on underwear wanted. J. B. Colvan Co., 29 E. Cross St. 913tf

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade. Here is an offer that includes tools with tuition. A method that saves years of apprenticeship. Positions waiting in city or country shops. Write, Moler Barber College, Chicago, Illinois. 1202-1208

WANTED—Work by the day. Phone 626-J. 1204-06

WANTED—Good man for steady position, inside work. Address Box W. 1201-4

WANTED—To exchange Detroit city house and lot for property in Ypsilanti. For particulars call at 514 Ellis St. 1202-1204

WANTED—Salesman to sell oils and specialties. Good live wire can earn big money. Champion Refining Co., Cleveland, O. 1202-1205*

TO RENT

FOR RENT—8-room house, modern except furnace. No. 9 S. Summit, $12 per month. Enquire of J. H. Wortley, Savings Bank Bldg. 1129tf

FOR RENT—A modern flat with all conveniences. No. 16 Washington St. Enquire of D. C. Batchelder. 1128tf

FOR RENT—House with all modern conveniences at 317 N. Washington street, after August 15. F. C. Banghart. 727tf

FOR RENT—8-room house with bath, gas, electricity, new furnace, in the college district. Enquire 11 Huron St. or phone 23. 1118tf

TO RENT—Modern house 636 N. Adams St., $13.00 a month, also 8-room house, 628 Adams St., $9.00 a month, or would sell either or both cheap and on easy terms. C. D. Willcoxson, L. S. & M. S. R. R. 911tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fine Mare sired by Semicolon. Inquire of Schafarik & Sinkule. 1204-1211*

FOR SALE—Cheap. Two seated light platform buggy in good condition. Enquire 206 Olive St. or phone 617-L. 1204-1206

CULL BEANS—For sale at Dawson's Elevator, Lincoln St. 1204-1206

FOR SALE—A base burner coal stove Enquire W. P. Conrad, 513 N. Huron St., Phone 43, White. 1202-05

FOR SALE—One large size Art Garland Base Burner and one Vulcan Jewell (large size) for wood, coal or coke. Both in good condition. 202 River St. 1129tf

FOR SALE—New International Gasoline Engine, 6 H. P.; been used but a short time; want to use motor. Will sell this engine at low price. Granite Works, in rear of Cleary College, G. W. Loughridge. 323tf

HORSES FOR SALE—Eight mares and one gelding and one registered driving mare. Brown & McIntire, Riverside Farm, four miles south of Ypsilanti. 1124-1214

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—120 acres 2½ miles from Ypsilanti post office. Will sell on easy terms or exchange for city property. Also 40 acres with 20 acres timber 2¾ miles from Ypsilanti post office on same terms. Cary S. Davis, 106 S. Huron St., phone 1010-J. 1116tf

FOR SALE—$1,000 and balance on easy terms secures a first-class modern house with barn in central rooming belt with roomers on second floor paying 9% on the investment, leaving six large rooms for use of family on first floor. Ypsilanti Agency Co., Phone 487. 1107tf

FOR SALE.

Having purchased a Multiple Drawer Cash Register, we offer for sale our National Cash Register, total adder, turn to zero counter, detail strip, and check system, in A1 working order. Sullivan-Cook Co. 1101 tf.

FOR SALE—One farm of 92 acres and one of 68 acres five miles south of Ypsilanti. Terms easy. William Siegle, phone 742-5 rings. 1125-1225

FOR SALE—Two cows 5 years old due in February. Enquire of John Magraw. 1204-1206

FOR SALE—Motorcycle, nearly new, will sell cheap if taken at once. Can be seen at the Ypsilanti Skating Park any time this week. 1207

FOR SALE—Densmore typewriter, $10.00. 214 Huron St. North. 1207

MISCELLANEOUS

DO IT RIGHT, RIGHT SOON! Magazine subscriptions make fine Christmas presents. Now is the time to get on my Christmas list. Eugene Strang, Magazine man. 1108tf

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 4th day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Present, Emory E. Leland, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Nettie E. Hausner, deceased

On reading and filing the petition of Joel White, administrator with will annexed of said estate, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate described therein at private sale for the purpose of paying debts.

It is Ordered, That the 27th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said account.

And it is further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Ypsilanti Daily Press, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

[A true copy]
EMORY E. LELAND,
Judge of Probate.
DORCAS C. DONEGAN, Register.
2—1226

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY
ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Roll of bills, between Smith's Meat Market on Cross St. and Hay Press Bldg. Binder return to 15 N. Grove St. or to Daily Press office and receive liberal reward. 1204-06

The Markets

(Corrected daily by F. C. Banghart)

Buying prices.

Stock

Hogs, live	$5.50-$5.75
Hgs, dressed	$7.25-$7.50
Spring Lambs	$4.00-$5.00
Veal Calves	$6.50-$7.50
Cows	$2.50-$4.00
Heifers	$4.50-$5.50
Steers	$4.50-$6.00
Hens	9c
Spring Chickens	9c
Turkeys	15c-16c

Produce

(Corrected by H. D. Wells' grocery)

Dairy butter, pound	30c
Eggs	30c
Honey, dark	12c
Honey, light	12c-15c
Potatoes	80c-85c

Ypsilanti Grain Market

(Corrected by Washtenaw Huron Mills)

Oats	44c
Wheat, No. 1 white	89c
Wheat, No. 2 red	91c
Rye	90c

Hides

(Ypsilanti Hide and Leather Co.)

No. 1, cured,	12c
No. 1, green,	10c
No. 1, cured Bull	9¾c
No. 1, green Bull	8¾c
No. 1, cured Veal Kip	12½c

No. 2 Kip and Calf 1½c off.

Sheep pelts as to the amount of wool.

No. 1, green Veal Kip	11¾c
No. 1, cured Calf	16¾c
No. 1, green Calf	15¾c

All No. 2 Hides 1c off.

Chicago Cash Grain Quotations.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 96¾@98¾c; No. 3 red, 94¾@96c; No. 2 hard winter, 98¾c@$1.02; No. 3 hard winter, 94¾@98c; No. 1 northern spring, $1.07@1.09; No. 2 northern spring, $1.05@1.08; No. 3 spring, 98c@$1.03. Corn—No. 3, 60¼@60¾c; No. 3 white, 60½@60¾c; No. 3 yellow, 60½@61c. Oats—No. 2 white, 49@50c; No. 3 white, 47½@48¾c; standard, 48½@49¼c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Receipts 44,000. Quotations ranged at $6.40@6.50 choice heavy, $5.95@6.25 choice light, $6.10@6.30 heavy packing, and $4.75@5.50 good to choice pigs.

Cattle—Receipts 28,000. Quotations ranged at $8.75@9.20 prime steers, $8.70@4.50 good to choice fed beef cows, $4.40@5.60 good to choice heifers, $5.20@5.70 selected feeders, $3.50@4.25 fair to good stockers, $7.75@8.00 good to choice veal calves.

Sheep—Receipts 44,000. Quotations ranged at $5.75@6.00 choice to prime native lambs, $4.35@5.35 good to choice yearlings, $4.00@4.35 good to choice wethers, $3.00@3.85 fair to good ewes.

Butter.

Creamery, per lb., 36c; prints, 37½c; extra firsts, 35c; firsts, 30@31c; dairies, extra, 33c; firsts, 30c; packing stock, 22c.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows; Cattle—Receipts 20 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts 140 cars; market slow; heavy, $6.50@6.55; Yorkers, $6.30@6.35; pigs, $5.90. Sheep—Receipts 100 cars; market steady; top lambs, $6.60@6.65; yearlings, $4.25@4.75; wethers, $3.75@4.00; ewes, $3.25@3.75. Calves, $4.50@9.50.

Watch Your Kidneys.

Their action controls your health. Read what Foley Kidney Pills have done for your neighbor. Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Ann Arbor, Mich., says, "I had a case of kidney trouble that caused me much worry and pain. I was troubled with severe backache and shooting pains in the sides and at times I felt as tired early in the morning as if I had done a hard day's work. Foley Kidney Pills were brought to my notice and I began taking them. After a short time I felt entirely relieved of the backache, the side pains left me and I have never experienced that tired feeling in the morning or any other time. Foley Kidney Pills cured me and I shall always recommend them highly." Weinmann-Matthews Co.

Powers Wasted.

"As a rule, men habitually use only a small part of the powers which they actually possess, and which they might use under appropriate conditions."—William James.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 5)

turbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

"Generally in the industrial combinations called 'trusts' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets—in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that, while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to its purely local business. * * *

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons, upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states."

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections has been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce.

Government Administrative Experts Needed to Aid Courts In Trust Dissolutions.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would b practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercises supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsible use of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Only Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward state socialism.

Importance of the Anti-trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree. But did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one man power could not have been a healthful influence in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1911.

INDEPENDENT ELEVATORS

U. S. Supreme Court Holds Them Entitled to Pay from Railroads.

Washington, Dec. 5.—"Independent" grain elevator operators along the Missouri river won a victory over the railroads, when the supreme court of the United States decided that elevator companies, such as the Updike Grain company, with plants not alongside the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad company, but located in the Missouri river cities reached by the railroad were entitled to compensation for the elevation of grain in transit.

The railroad had been paying compensation only to the Peavey elevators and others directly on the tracks.

Good For You

You can't have a clear brain, active muscles and firm nerves, if your bowels are sluggish; but see what a help to you will be a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

"Best on Earth."

This is the verdict of R. J. Howell, Tracy, O., who bought Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for his wife. "Her case was the worst I have ever seen, and looked like a sure case of consumption. Her lungs were sore and she coughed almost incessantly and her voice was hoarse and weak. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound brought relief at once and less than three bottles effected a complete cure." Without opiates or harmful drugs of any kind Foley's Honey and Tar Compound stops coughs and cures colds. No not accept any substitute. Weinmann-Matthews Co.

Low Rates South and Southwest

via

L&N

to hundreds of towns in

Alabama, Georgia, Florida Mississippi, Louisiana Arkansas, Oklahoma Texas, Mexico

and other States in the Southeast and Southwest. Round-trip tickets sold the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Liberal stop-overs.

Through Trains from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis to New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta and Jacksonville

Through sleeping cars from Indianapolis, Cleveland and Grand Rapids to Jacksonville.

Electric Lighted Equipment—Dining Cars

For particulars address nearest representative

F. D. BUSH, D. P. A., L. & N., Cincinnati
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What We Haven't in

RUBBERS

Isn't Worth Looking for

The BALL BAND Heavy Rubbers and The Heavy Rolled Heel "STRAIGHTLINE" Thet Everybody is Talking About

How About Underwear?

We Have Just What You Want in

Men's & Boys' Sweater Coats

HORNER & LAWRENCE

130 Congress St.

And what shall it be this Christmas?

That perplexing, pleasing puzzle what to give your family for Christmas is now occupying a large share of your thoughts at this time. Allow us to suggest something entirely unique as a Christmas present and yet thoroughly practical A "Standard" "Modern Bathroom" which fills all the requirements of a present; dainty, beautiful and moreover will be a constant pleasure and daily reminder for years.

"Standard" "Copley" Lavatory

Ask for Bath Booklet.

O. A. HANKINSON

Business And Professional Directory Of Ypsilanti

DANCING

TWO STEP AND WALTZ
Taught by Prof. Scott at Rowima Hall, Thursday, 7-8; assembly, 8-10 p. m. $1.50, stay until you learn. New dances taught. Personal instruction. tf

DANCING
Instruction in Dancing, 7-8 Monday at Rowima, Friday at Temple. Assemblies following Course for Instruction, $1.50 private lesson included. A. HARNACK, 168-L. 1120-1220

Rugs

BEAUTIFUL RUGS
Made from your old carpet by the Ann Arbor Fluff Rug Co.
CHAS. FISK, Agent.
Phone 463-L. 1102tf

Shoe Repairing

Modern Equipment, Dependable Work, Best Leather
Prompt Service.
GEORGE STRONG
Successor to C. O. Swanson
Cor. Congress and Adams Sts.

Magazines

I can give the special rates given by publishers for all magazines or newspapers.
MRS. HENRY C. MINOR
724 River St. Phone 684-L.

DETROIT UNITED LINES.
Ypsilanti Station—Limited Cars.
Detroit Limiteds—8:35, 10:35 a. m.; 12:35, 2:35, 4:35, 6:35 8:35 p. m.
Kalamazoo Limiteds—7:28, 9:28, 11:28 a. m.; 1:28, 3:28; 5:28 p. m. To Lansing, 7:28 p. m.
East bound—5:45 a. m., 6:15 a. m., 7:15 a. m., and every two hours to 11:15 p m.
West bound—To Jackson, 5:07 a. m., 6:45 a. m., and every two hours thereafter until 10:45 p. m.; to Ann Arbor only, 5:15 a. m. and half hourly to 10:45 p. m.; also 11:43 p. m. and 12:26 a. m.
Saline division—Leave Ypsilanti 5:30 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and every two hours until until 7:30 p. m, also 9:40 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 12:25 a. m.
Cars connect at Wayne for Plymouth and Northville.

Hack and Dray Line

Calls any time, day or night
Baggage Dray to all Trains
FREEMAN W. CARR
Livery, Feed and Enchange Stable
Hack and Dray Line
In rear of Occidental Hotel
Ypsilanti, Michigan
Bell Phone 1009-L. 1109-1209

Vocal Instruction

MISS CAROLINE TOWNER of Michigan Conservatory, Detroit, conducts private studio over Grinnell Bros.' music store at 210 Congress St. Phones: Bell 657; Home 93.

Photography

Don't lose your friends before getting their pictures. Bring them to the Wide Awake Studio. Penny pictures, post cards and all kinds of amateur finishing. Mrs. S. May Sleeper, Prop., Bell phone 268-J., Next to First National Bank. 726*

Plumbing

Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
At Right Prices
L. T. LONGWELL
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PICKLES & BASSETT
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
All Work Guaranteed
24 North Washington Street
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Milk and Cream

EMERICK FARM DAIRY
Jersey Milk
Coffee Cream
XX Whipping Cream
Phone 350-L. JOHN GAULT, Prop.
1117*

Vacuum Cleaning

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Dependable Vacuum Cleaning for Carpets, Rugs, Bedding and Furniture.
Low rates by hour or job.
LESLIE A. AMMERMAN
430 N. Adams Phone 154-J

INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRAINS

M. C. R. R.—Trains going east: *6:25, *7:10, *7:50, *10:00 and 11:59 a. m.; *2:50, 4:15, *5:05, 9:20 and *9:42 p. m. Trains goint west: *2:09, 8:25, *9:06 a.m.; 1:35, *2:20, 5:45 and *10:15 p.m.

*Daily. All others daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE—Trains west, 8:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Trains east: 9:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.

D., J. & C.—At Wayne, all cars stop for the Pere Marquette.

Connections at Ann Arbor with the A. A. and at Jackson with the G. T., M. C. and Electric Lines

MICHIGAN'S OLDEST BANKER

(Continued from page 1)

of men given to very few; he loved to bring things to pass, to compose differences, to "make men of one mind in a household." Mr. Quirk's whole life was at once dominent, forceful and remarkably free from friction.

A striking example of personal achievement, a type of the very highest qualities both in the home, in business and in the state, it is in such men as he that any people may reckon its real worth,—in men who practice righteousness and hate iniquity, and touch all the common interests of life with a strong, sympathetic and efficient helping hand.

Mr. Quirk was probably the oldest banker in Michigan. His final illness was the result of a fall which he suffered about a month ago and which he was unable to withstand on account of his advanced years.

GAS CO. OFFERS TO PAY

(Continued from page 1)

is only natural that an ordinance extending the franchise life of this company should be asked for at an early date when the matter can be carefully considered, and especially in view of the fact that extensive improvements and betterments to the service and extensions of the mains require the investment of large additional capital, and such capital would naturally expect the establishment of a fixed relation between the company and the city in respect to its interests and future investments.

Section 25 of the State Constitution provides:

"That no city of village shall acquire any public utility, or grant any public utility franchise which it not subject to revocation at the will of the city or village, unless such proposition shall have first received the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors of said city or village voting therein at the regular or special municipal election; and upon such propositon women tax-payers having the qualifications of male electors shall be entitled to vote."

Your petitioner, therefore, asks that this ordinance be considered and passed by your honorable body and that when it is passed a resolution be adopted submitting the ordinance to a vote by the electors of the City of Ypsilanti at a special election to be held for that purpose as required by law. And your petitioner offers to pay the expenses of such election when the same shall be authorized by your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,
YPSILANTI GAS CO.

Ald. Beal moved that same be received, filed and printed, and action thereon be deferred until the next meeting of the Council. Mr. Douglas, on invitation of the Council, stated fully the intention of the company and why immediate action was desired.

Twenty residents of Jefferson Ave. and vicinity petitioned for a street light at the corner of Jefferson and Hawkins street. The matter was referred to the commissioners of public works.

Unsanitary conditions at the slaughter house have aroused residents to request improvements and a petition was accordingly filed Monday evening proposng the erection of a sanitary establishment including a reduction plant for the disposal of tallow, bones, etc., without offensive odor. The matter was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Assessors to whom objections had been made by Mrs. Richards recommended that $51.67 had been paid by a previous owner of the property and that therefore the amount should be repaid. The request of Mr. Childs was answered by the statement that he had already been allowed an exemption of 66 feet and that no more was due him.

The assessment in the Lincoln street sewer has been completed and the role is filed with the city clerk.

Justice Stadtmiller reported that the money received from municipal court cases during November amounted to $52.45.

Following is an ordinance relative to the gas matter that was presented for a first reading:

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO YPSILANTI GAS COMPANY.

The Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti ordain:—

Section I. Subject to all the terms and conditions mentioned in this ordidance, consent and permission is hereby given to the Ypsilanti Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, and to its successors and assigns, to lay, maintain, operate and use gas pipes, mains, conductors and service pipes, in the streets, alleys, highways and public places in the City of Ypsilanti, for the purpose of supplying and selling gas for all purposes, to the said City and inhabitants thereof.

Section II. Said company shall supply gas at the rates herein specified, to all applicants not in arrears for prior bills, owning or occupying premises on streets in which gas mains or conductors are laid, and where said Company has not laid mains or conductors, said Company shall lay mains in streets upon the petition of two applicants who are owners or occupants of buildings, averaging two buildings in every two hundred feet of the main pipe required to supply the same, if directed so to do by the Common Council.

Section III. The said Company shall do no injury to any street, avenue, alley, lane, park or public square, nor to any shade trees, nor in any manner disturb or interfere with any electric conduits, or with any water, gas or other pipes, nor with any public or private sewer, now or hereafter laid or constructed by any authorized person or corporation, and shall fully indemnify and save harmless the City of Ypsilanti from any and all claims for damages whch said City might be made or become liable for to pay by reason of the construction, making, laying or operating of said pipes, mains, conductors or service pipes, or the giving or allowing of the license, right and priviliges hereby granted. The said Company also agrees to lower its pipes and mains to a proper depth at any time that a change in the grade of a street may require it.

Section IV. The mains pipes of this Company to be hereafter laid shall be placed in that part of the streets, alleys, or public places, as shall be designated by the Common Council or its duly authorized agent.

Section V. Said Company shall at all times be subject to the city ordinances now in existence or which may hereafter be passed, not inconsistent herewith.

Section VI. Said Company shall not charge nor receive any higher rate than the following for gas furnished through one meter to any consumer within the city limits:

Where less than 5,000 feet is used on one meter in one month, $1.25 per thousand cubic feet.

Where 5,000 to 10,000 cubic feet is used, $1.15 per thousand cubic feet.

Where more than 10,000 cubic feet per month is used, $1.05 per thousand cubic feet.

All of the above to be subject to a discount of 25c per thousand feet if paid on or before the tenth of the month following that in which the gas is used, providing, however, that a minimum charge of 25c per month may be made if less than 500 feet is used during the month.

Providing, however, that should the price of coal vary from the present price as stated below, the price of gas may be increased or must be decreased eight per cent for each twenty per cent of variation from the present price and should the wages paid for unskilled labor increase or decrease from the present wages as stated below, the price of gas may be increased or must be decreased six per cent for each twenty per cent of such increase or decrease.

The present price of Youghiogheny thin vien gas coal is $2.85 f. o. b. cars, Ypsilanti, Michigan, and the present average wages paid for unskilled labor is $2.00 per day of ten hours, at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Section VII. All service pipes shall be maintained by said Company to the lot line of the consumers. Said Company shall be entitled to charge for furnishing and laying service pipes from the lot line to the meter at the cost thereof.

Section VIII. Gas furnished under this franchise shall have an average cabrific value of not less than 600 British Thermal Units per cubic feet, and shall at no time be less than 550 British Thermal Units per cubic foot, but should it be desirable during the life of this franchise to increase or decrease this standard of heating value, the price of gas may be increased or must be decreased in proportion to such variation from 600 British Thermal units percubic foot.

Section IX. The City of Ypsilanti may, when it so desires, appoint a gas inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect the quality of gas from time to time, and determine whether its quality is that required by this ordinance. It shall also be his duty to inspect and test meters used by the Company, and he may require said Company to remove any such meters to be tested and deliver the same to him. Said inspector may perform such other service as the City of Ypsilanti may require, and which is not in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section X. This ordinance shall continue and remain in force for the period of thirty years from and after the date of its adoption.

Section XI. The said Ypsilanti Gas Company shall, within five days after the approval of this ordinance, file in the office of the city clerk, its assent to and written acceptance of the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, the filing thereof shall be held as the undertaking of said Company to be governed by, observe and carry out in good faith, each and every one of the provisions, terms and conditions in this ordinance, contained and prescribed.

Section XII. This ordinance shall be of no force or effect whatever unless it is accepted by said Ypsilanti Gas Company within the time and in the manner above provided.

Section XIII. This ordinance shall be in lieu of a certain contract between the City of Ypsilanti and the Ypsilanti Gas Company, passed March 17, 1884, and the mendments to such contract passed April 15, 1903.

Made and passed in Common Council this —— day of April, A. D. 19—.

Approved, April —, 19—.

——— ———, Mayor.

Attest:

——— ———, City Clerk.

Sleep Well Tonight

Don't let constipation, indigestion, or lazy liver rob you of the pleasure of refreshing sleep. Take a box of VELAXO home with you tonight. Purely vegetable, mild, but effectual. Tones and invigorates the entire system. All druggists, 25 cents.

DeKalb Drug & Chem. Co., DeKalb, Ill.

Holiday Suggestions From Mack & Mack's

THE THOUGHT OF CHRISTMAS brings to our minds the many different gifts to be provided. Why not club together and buy articles of Beauty and Service, such as a fine RUG or an article of FURNITURE for the home? From $1.00 to as high as you care to go, you can find excellent gifts at Mack & Mack's. Read this list through. Check the articles that interest you. Come in at once and let us show you. We've got more time to devote to each looker now while the stocks are more complete than they will be in a couple of weeks.

For The Parlor

Tables	$1.00 to $22.00	Pedistals	$2.50 to $8.00
Rockers	$5.00 to $50.00	Divans	$10.00 to $60.00
Sets	$20.00 to $50.00	Rugs	$2.00 to $45.00

For The Living Room

Morris Chairs	$8.00 to $30.00	Reed Rockers	$3.00 to $25.00
Couches	$9.00 to $45.00	Writing Desks	$6.00 to $40.00
Sewing Tables	$1.25 to $16.50	Music Cabinets	$8.00 to $18.00
Sectional Book Cases, $5 to $22		Davenports	$25.00 to $50.00

For The Den

A complete showing of the Famous LIMBERTS' ARTS AND CRAFTS FURNITURE—Chairs, Rockers, Desks, Tables, Costumers, Etc.

For The Diningroom

Buffets	$20.00 to $45.00	Plate Racks	$1.50 to $5.00
Chairs (per set)	$5.00 to $30.00	Side Boards	$18.00 to $45.00
Tables	$8.00 to $45.00	Bissell Sweepers, $2.75 and $3.25	

For The Bedroom

Comfortable Springs, $3 to $15		Quilts, Blankets, Pillows, Princess Dressers	$9.00 to $35.00
Felt Mattresses	$9.00 to $15.00	Red Cedar and Matting Chests	$10.00 to $20.00
Fine Beds	$5.00 to $50.00	Costumers	50c to $10
Chiffioneers	$7.50 to $30.00		

For The Children

Red Tables	$1.25	High Chairs	$1.50 to $5.00
Sleds	$1.00 to $5.00	Rockers	35c to $4.50
Go-Carts	$2.00 to $30.00	Straight Chairs	25c to $2.50
Sulkies	$1.50 to $2.50	Walkers	$2.00

Last Christmas 12,000 men gave Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets to the women they loved. There will be more this year. Order yours today. All goods stored for Christmas delivery. Small, easy payments if you wish.

WE CARRY THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF RUGS IN YPSILANTI

MACK & MACK

FUNERAL DIRECTORS 211 CONGRESS ST.

FURNITURE, RUGS, MATTING, LINOLEUM, WINDOW SHADES

LICENSED AGENTS FOR HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

A SAVINGS BANK BOOK HAS BRIDGED OVER MANY A CHASM OTHERWISE IMPASSABLE. A LITTLE READY MONEY ON DEPOSIT IN A GOOD BANK IS A PROTECTION AGAINST MISFORTUNE, POVERTY, WANT. EVERYONE NEEDS A BRIDGE SOME TIME IN HIS CAREER, TO HELP HIM OVER THE HARD PLACES.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THIS BANK. YOU CAN DO SO WITH $1.00 OR MORE, AND EARN INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 3% PER ANNUM, COMPOUNDED HALF YEARLY.

The First National Bank

Ypsilanti, Michigan

Capital, $100,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $127,000.00.

THE DOCTOR'S QUESTION

MUCH SICKNESS DUE TO BOWEL DISORDERS.

A doctor's first question when consulted by a patient is, "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that 98% of illness is attended with inactive bowels and torpid liver, and that this condition must be removed gently and thoroughly before health can be restored.

Rexall Orderlies are a positive, pleasing, and safe remedy for constipation and bowel disorders in general. We are so certain of their great curative value that we promise to return the purchaser's money in every case when they fail to produce entire satisfaction.

Rexall Orderlies are eaten like candy, they act quietly, and aid in producing a soothing, strengthening, healing influence on the entire intertinal tract. They do not purge, gripe, cause nausea, flatulence, excessive looseness, diarrhoea, or other annoying effect. They are especially good for children, weak persons, or old folks. Three sizes, 10c, 25c and 50c. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store—Weinmann-Matthews Co., 118 Congress street.

LOCAL SUBORDINATE LODGE

Loyal Order of Moose

INVITES YOU TO MEMBERSHIP

CLASS NOW FORMING

ITS WATCHWORDS

Purity, Aid & Progress

ITS CHARACTERISTICS

YOUTH, VIGOR AND NOBILITY OF PURPOSE.

ITS SLOGAN

ONE FOR ALL ALL FOR ONE

THE ORDER FOR YOU TO JOIN

DUES AND BENEFITS

INITIATION FEE—By special dispensation from the Supreme Lodge, the Initiation Fee has been reduced to $5.00 for Charter Members. After the Charter is closed the Initiation Fee will be increased to $25.

Funeral Benefit, $100.00. Sick and Accident Benefits, $7.00 per week. Dues are 75 cents per month. No special assessments.

Free medical attention is furnished to all members and their families by adoption of your lodge.

Ypsilanti Lodge Loyal Order of Moose

Will be Installed on

Tuesday, Dec. 5

at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 8:00 p. m.

All persons who have made Application will attend.

E. W. CROSS, Organizer,
1204–1205 Hawkins House.

Oysters, solid meats, 40c quart; 20c pint.	
Thick Fat Salt Pork	10c lb.
Thick Fat Fresh Pork	10c lb.
All-Pork Lard	12½c lb.
Nice Rib Corned Beef	10c lb.
Oleomargarine, Swift Premium, 22c lb.	
Swift Premium 10 lb. lots, 21c lb.	
Friedman Gold Star Butterine, 1 lb. 22c lb.; 2 lbs., 21c lb.; 10 lbs., 20c lb.	

Frank C. Banghart

MEAT MARKET

127 Congress St. Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHONES 82

Gas Lighted Windows

Look Cheerful and Inviting

A show window lighted with modern gas fixtures has a power of attraction that can be equalled in no other way.

The color and quality of the light shows off the wares displayed to the best possible advantage.

Clean, efficient, economical and artistic, gas window lighting is winning many friends.

Let our employees plan an installation, the maintenance of which is easy to pay.

Telephones 87
Ypsilanti Gas Co.
27 N. Washington St

Handkerchiefs Ever Welcome as Xmas Gifts

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR GIFTS STAND ON THAT DELIGHTFUL BORDER LAND BETWEEN THE SENTIMENTAL AND THE PRACTICAL. THEY MAY BE EITHER OR THEY MAY BE BOTH—WHICHEVER YOU GIVE THEY ARE SURE OF A WELCOME. IT IS A SAFE RULE TO LAY IN A GOOD LARGE SUPPLY OF HANDKERCHIEFS BEFORE EVEN STARTING A CHRISTMAS LIST. BY THE TIME YOU HAVE CROSSED OFF EVERY CASE WHERE HANDKERCHIEFS ARE JUST THE THING THE LIST WILL BE MANY TIMES SHORTER.

This Is The Handkerchief Store

HUNDREDS OF STYLES FOR YOUR CHOOSING HERE IN THIS HANDKERCHIEF HEADQUARTERS WHETHER YOU START AT THE TOP OF THE PRICE RANGE WITH EXQUISITE LACE AND EMBROIDERY STYLES OR WAY DOWN AT 3c AND 5c FOR STURDY SENSIBLE STYLES THAT LITTLE FOLKS WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE BY THE BOX FULL OR IN THE 25c OR 50c GROUPS WHERE CHARMING NOVELTIES IN BORDERS AND INITIALS AND LACY DAINTINESS ARE READY TO DELIGHT YOU WITH THEIR FINENESS AND VALUE.

SENSIBLE STYLES FOR EVERYBODY AND THE CHRISTMAS STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

DAVIS & KISHLAR